### DISASTROUS FIRE IN BROOKLYNL

Loss Over One Hundred Thous'and Dollars.

One Fireman Killed and Another Injured.

Another disastrous fire, and this time, unfortu nately, attended with loss of life, is to be added to ber which have recently occurred in Brook

at the Atlantic dock, involving a loss of \$30,000. On Sunday night Harvey's olicioth manufactory, in Ber-gen street, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$55,000. On Monday a row of small frame houses on Pulton avenue was burned, the loss on which is esmated at \$25,000. The last and most destructive fire mated at \$25,000. The last and most destructive fire occurred at haif-past four o'clock pesterday morning, two large brick buildings, Nos. 199 and 201 Water street, between Bridge and Gold, being destroyed. Involving losses to the amount of about of \$100,000. This makes about \$210,000 worth of property destroyed in Brooklyn during the past week.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE FIREMEN. The most lamentable part of the occurrence yes-terday was the terrible accident which happened to two of the members of Truck Company No. 2, named George Boyhart and John Yerks. During the proof the fire in Water street these two men went around to the rear of the burning buildings, which is 137 and 139 Plymouth street, and were considering the propriety of street, and were considering the propriety of putting ladders up to the second story. Before they had time to do anything, however, the upper portion of the wall fell out upon them and they were buried beneath a large mass of bricks, plaster and other debris. Both the firemen and police set to work and the unfortunate men were rescued from the raties; but Boyhart was shockingly mutilated and he was insensible. Yerks sustained a broken leg and was also injured internally. The injured men were removed to a neighboring drug store, where Boyhart's mjuries were pronoanced of a faral character, for his skull was fractured and his ribs were crushed in. The police of the Forty-second precinct, started with him to the residence of his sister, in High street, but while on the way titther he expired. Yerks was conveyed to the residence of his parents, at the corner of Pearl and Prospect streets. To the members of the police force under Capitali Jacobs, of the Forty-second precinct, and to the firemen who periled their lives in resculng the unfortunate men, much credit is due. No danger was anticipated at the time the accident occurred, from the fact that there was no fire in the portion of the building on Plymouth street. The wall, it is beheved, was pressed out by the large quantity of steam which generated in the building.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the lower part of the uniding, which was occupied as a rubber amanufactory by Fitzhugh Smith, but in what manner could not be ascertained. Mr. Smith had a large stock of rubber and machinery, which was all destroyed, causing a loss of \$35,000. Partially insured.

E. D. Allen & Son occupied a portion of the lower putting ladders up to the second story. Before

sured. E. D. Allen & Son occupied a portion of the lower loors as a feed mill. Their loss is estimated at

and the second floor occupied the second floor as a tobacco manufactory. His loss on stock and machinery is estimated at \$10,000. Not insured.

Mr. J. C. Underhill occupied the third floor as a hantern manufactory. He estimates his loss at \$4,000. No insurance.

Mr. Henry W. Green, of No. 41 Oxford street, was the lessee of the buildings Nos. 199 and 201 Water street. He owned the engine and boilers and furnished steam power to the occupants. He estimates his loss at \$2,000. Insured in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company and other insurance companies.

nies.
The buildings were owned by Mr. George C.
Carcy, of No. 105 Chambers street, New York, whose
loss will amount to about \$40,000. Said to be in-

bas will amount to about \$40,000. Said to be insured.

The adjoining building, No. 197 Water street, was occupied as a tenement house and owned by Mr. Wm. McLoughlin. This was damaged to the amount of \$3,000. Said to be insured. The occupants were rendered homeiess.

No. 203 Water street was also occupied as a tenement house by four families. Loss on building, \$2,000. The tenants saved their furniture. The building is owned by Mr. George C. Carey,

Messirs. Cromwell & Jones occupied two small frame buildings in the rear of No. 205 Water street as a sandpaper manufactory. Their loss is estimated at \$3,000; not insured. Messirs. Hobbs. Bligh & Hebbard occupied Nos. 133 and 135 Plymouth street as a paint lactory. The building was partially destroyed, causing a loss of \$8,000; said to be insured. The building was owned by Mr. Carey.

No. 143 Plymouth street was occupied as a tobaccomanufactory by Mr. James Fagan. The building was owned by Mr. Carey and was damaged to the extent of \$1,000. Mr. Fagan's loss is estimated at \$3,000.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

54,000.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

On Wednesday night, according to the statements of several parties employed on the premises 199 and 201 Water street, a carrial examination was made as late as half-past eleven o'clock and there was no free about the piace. On the examination before Assistant Fire Marshal Keady Mr. Samuei W. Green, the engineer, stated that they were in the building engaged in repairing the engine until half-past eleven o'clock, and after completing their work they made an examination and found no fire and locked the

toors.

Thomas Ennis, the fireman employed on the premses, corroborates the statement of the engineer. He reached the place yesterday morning shortly after the action of fire had been given and found the doors all locked, as he had left them on Wednesday night. He found the fire in the apartments occupied by Mr. Pitzhugh Smith. The fire was, no doubt, of accidental circular statements.

Muchugh Smith, The life was, and dental origin.

The death of George Boyhart threw a gloom over his companions and the members of the department, and the company to which he was attached are to hold a meeting for the purpose of making arrangements to attend his funeral and passing resolutions of sympathy with his family. Coroner Flavin made arrangements to hold an inquest over the body to-

# BROOKLYN CITY.

SUPREME COURT-KINGS COUNTY.

The Steinway Habens Corpus Case-The Power of a State Court Extended Into the Territory of a Foreign Government-Impor-

tunt Case.
This interesting and in many respects important suit was commenced by Mrs. Oaks, the widow of Henry Steipway, Jr., piano manufacturer, Fourof her three infant children above named.

The following facts are alleged in the papers and proceedings:—That Henry Steinway, Jr., died on the 11th of March, 1865, in New York, leaving a large estate, amounting to about \$500,000; that eight days before his death, while feeble in body and mind from consumption, which resulted in his death, he executed a will by which William Steinway, his brother, became executor and trustee of his entire estate and testamentary guardian of his and three children; that on the 30th of October, 1865, his widow married Charles J. Oaks, a man of some attainments, but who was a coachiman in the employ of a neighbor, and on the 4th of November, 1865, sailed for Germany with her three children; that William Steinway, executor, trustee and guardian under the will, exercised the powers expressed in that instrument and took from their moher the said children in Brunswick, Germany, and placed them in the custody of his agent, Koch, for guardianship and education. The mother then returned to New York and the matter thus remained until about the 1st of May, 1968. She then consulted Mr. Piper, as her counsel, and was advised that the provisions of the will appointing William Steinway testamentary guardian were void, and this suit to recover the possession of the children was then commenced. The proceedings and hearing of testimony in the case continued from time to time from May to August, and were reported in the Telegram. On the 14th of August the following decree was entered:—

time to time from May to August, and were reported in the Tell-gram. On the 14th of August the following decree was entered:—
At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House in the city of Brooklyn, August 11, 1888. Fresent, J. W. Gilbert, Justice. In the matter of the application of Ernestine H. Oaks for the custody of hir infant children. On reading and filing the petition of Ernestine H. Oaks, the answer and amdavits of William Steinway as respondent, &c., and the amdavits of Charles Roch et al., of Brunswick, in Germany, in support thereof, the reply of the petitioner, Ernestine H. Oaks, supported by the amdavits of N. B. Taylor, Mrs. John E. Robinson, Mrs. Mary Ann Taylor, Mrs. Mary E. Cowperthwait, Mrs. Maria Mailer, and upon the testimony of witnesses and upon reading a true copy of the last will and testament of Henry Steinway, Jr., deceased, the will of Charles Steinway, inventory of appraisement, final accounting, copartnership articles, release of dower and Joher deeds, and after hearing G. T. Jenks and James N. Piper, of counsel for the petitioner, and J. N. Yan Cott and James Eschwege, of counsel for William Steinway, and after due deliberation being Mad.

William Steinway, and after due deliberation being had, it is adjudged that the petitioner, Ernestine H. Onks, is entitled to the custody of her infant children, Lilliam Steinway, Anne steinway and Clarissa Steinway, and that the provisions of the last will and too tament of their said father, the late Henry Steinway, Jr., nominating and appointing Charles and William Steinway guardians of said children did not give said William Steinway any legal or equitable right to the custody of said children, the same being illegal and ineffectual, and it is further adjudged, and this Court does hereby award unto the petitioner. Ernestine H. Oaks, the exclusive custody and possession of her said infant children, and each of them, and the respondent, William Steinway, his attorneys, agents and servants, each of them, are hereby chiloned and restrained from in any manner

interfering with said children, or either of them, otherwise than by restoring them to the custody of the petitioner, until the further order of this Court. The decree cognides by commanding William Steinway to give up and restore to the petitioner, Mrs. Oaks, her children, unconditionally, and from doing or aiding in any act which shall be the means of keeping her children beyond her control or out of her possession, the decree being, however, without prejudice to a renewal of the application for custody of the children by either party.

prejudice to a renewal of the application for custody of the children by either party.

Then follows the certificate of the Governor of this State that the order was issued in due form and after proper process of law, the signature of Reuben E. Fenton, as Governor, and the great seal of the State being thereto attached.

Immediately after the entry of the decree Mrs. Oaks sailed for Europe with her counsel for the purpose of recovering her children, returning with them in her possession yesterday by the steamship Hammonia from Hamburg.

It is understood that other suits are yet pending touching the disposal of the estate of the late Henry Steinway.

### BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

McGeary yesterday accidentally feil into the sit of the ferry foot of Greenpoint avenue, but was fortu-nately rescued from drowning by the ferry hands and police and forwarded to her home in avenue C, New York.

SAD FATE OF A TRUANT BOY .- John Kenny, 8 schoolboy, twelve years of age, played truant on Wednesday, and fearing to return to his home in the evening took up his quarters in a limeklin at the cor-ner of Second and North Tenth streets, E. D., where he was suffected during the night. His body was sent to his mother yesterday. FATAL CASUALTY.—Jonathan Hindle and Samuel

Wright, carpenters, while at work upon a building at the corner of Leonard and Calyer streets, Greenpoint, yesterday morning, were precipitated a distance of thirty-five feet by the scaffolding upon
which they were standing giving way. The fall
proved fatal to Mr. Hindle, his head being terribly
crushed. Mr. Wright was dangerously injured, but
hopes of his recovery are entertained.

A BROOKLYN, E. D., GRIEVANCE.—The residents of

the Eastern District of Breoklyn, or at least a pertion of them, are at present very much exercised respecting the proceedings of the South Side Railroad Company, who have lately, without consulting the wishes of the property owners affected thereby, or other permission, laid a T rail track through the wishes of the property owners affected thereby, or other permission, laid a T rail track through South Eighth street to the river side. Everyone knows the great obstruction to other travel than railroad cars that such a track in the streets of a city is, involving imminent risk to vehicles of breaking the wheels thereof. In addition to this, the company have seen fit to make this street a sort of denot and encumber it all times with rather more of their rolling stock than is agreeable to the residents on either side. Nor is this all. "Thus bad begins, but worse remains behind." Encouraged by the immunity they enjoyed in thus converting the street to their own separate uses, and evidently laboring under some sort of impression that they enjoyed exclusive rights therein, the railroad company a day or two since applied to the Board of Alderman for permission to experiment with a new dummy engine through the streets in which their track is laid, including, of course, this one. Alderman Guck, who had been friendly to all previous movements of the company, moved with an idea that this was a little too much, and suggested that the desired experiment might as well be made outside of the city limits, and so procured a reference of the matter to the Railroad Committee, with whom it now resis, to accede to or refuse the modest request. The citizens meantime are roused to the highest indignation at the cool indifference of the Southside corporation to their interests in this regard, and threaten if the dummy is permitted to be run past their doors to tear up the track. Thus in a small way Williamsburg seems about to be involved in a railroad war, which, in its local importance, will rival the Titan contests of Erie and New York Central.

THE LORG ISLAND EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Episcopal Convention of Long Island reassembled yesterday morning at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn. Morning prayer was said by the Rev. Messra. Abbott, of Whitestone; Cook, of Jamaica, Brigbee, of Manhasset; Stocking, of South Oyster Bay; Bishop Potter giving the minor blessing. Considerable routine business was then transacted. The report of the committee on the collection of funds for the endowment of the diocese was read by the secretary, from which it appeared the sum of \$48.380 had been piedged; \$45.010 of this sum. It was

\$49,360 had been pledged; \$45,010 of this sum, it was stated, had been collected.

The Rev. Dr. Burgess, from the Committee on Constitution and Canons, submitted a report, the chief recommendation of which was that the name of the diocese should be the Diocese of Long

chief recommendation of which was that the name of the diocese should be the Diocese of Long Island.

The announcement was made of the appointment of the committees, as follows:—

Diocesan Fund.—Rev. Jacob W. Diller, D. D.; Rev. John A. Paddock, Augustus E. Masters, G. W. Bouck and R. T. Blake (Treasurer).

Treasurer's Report.—Seymour L. Husted, Wm. Nicholl and Wm. C. Sheldon. Canons—Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., Rev. R. H. Pearson, Rev. Edward Jessup, David R. Floyd Jones and John W. Hunter.

Inspectors of Electors.—For the Standing Committee, for Clerical Yote—Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D., and Francis Hopkins. For Lay Vote—Rev. Mr. Riley and J. P. Beers. For Missionary Committee, Clerical Yote—Rev. Mr. Elisworth and Edward Todd. For Lay Votes—Rev. A. P. Partridge and William H. Fleeonan.

The Manufact Seminary.—Rev. Dr. Drowne, Rev. Mr.

Theological Seminary.—Rev. Dr. Drowne, Rev. Mr.

Theological Seminary.—Rev. Dr. Drowne, Rev. Mr. Maliary, Henry E. Pierriepont, John A. King and Alexander V. Blake.

Colonel Ludiow offered a resolution that the Convention piedge the sum of \$6,500 to the bishop of its choice. The matter was subsequently referred to a committee to report. Finally \$6,000 per annum was agreed upon as the salary of the Bishop.

A recess was taken and the Convention reassembled in the afternoon, when the election of a bishop was taken up. Three ballotings took place before a choice was made. The candidates were:—Rev. A. M. Littlejohn, D. D.; Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D.; Rev. A. Burgess, D. D.; Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D.; Rev. T. S. Drowne, D. D.; Rev. H. Vinton, D. D.; Rev. T. S. Drowne, D. D.; Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D.; Rev. Jacob W. Dilion, D. D.; Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D.; Rev. M. Paddock, Rev. W. H. Moore, Rev. — McDonald, Rev. S. Stocking, Rev. J. A. Bolles, D. D. Rev. Mr. Littlejohn was declared elected by a vote of thirty-four cleygumen and thirty-four laymen. A committee was appointed to wait upon him and request him to be present as the closing session of the Convention. the Convention.

The Convention shortly after adjourned to meet again to-morrow.

New Post Offices.—Post Offices have been established at Oakdale Station, Suffolk county, and at Ridgewood, Queens county, during the past month. haden were caught in a single set of a purse net in Gardiner's bay. They were sent to one of the oil factories for final disposal. There is excellent bass fishing at various points on the south side of the island.

HIGHWAYMEN.—Leonard Losee, of Freeport, while on his way home from New York a few evenings since, was severely assaulted by some unknown persince, was severely assaulted by some unknown person when near the Maurice farm, on the Hempstead
turnpike, Mr. Losee was totally unconscious of
having been injured until aroused by the toil gate
keeper at Foster's Meadow, who informed him that
his face was covered with blood, which was flowing
from a wound in his forehead. It is supposed that
he was assaulted with a slungshot or some such
article being thrown at him which immediately rendered him insensible.

INCENDIABLES AT WORK.—During the past two
week free of incendiary origin have been of frequent

week fires of incendiary origin have been of frequent occurrence in the village of Jamaica. On Tuesday evening last an attempt was made to burn the barn of C. F. and A. B. Dunham. The fire was the barn of C. F. and A. B. Dunham. The fire was discovered in time and serious damage prevented. On the following syening (Wednesday) a second attempt was made to fire the same premises; this was also discovered in time by the neighbors, who extinguished it with a few pails of water. The incendiary on this occasion, it is stated, was seen and recognized by a lady living in the vicinity; but as yet no arrest has been made. The residents of the village, together with the authorities, now feeling that their persons and property are insecure under the present state of affairs have taken measures to ferret out the guilty parties and if possible bring them to justice.

A BUSINESS MAN ARRESTED—THE RESULT OF A MISTAKE.—A rather amusing affair occurred on Saturday, in which a prominent business man of our city was placed in an embarrassing position for a short time. It appears that a merchant from the country, who was on a brief visit to St. Louis, sold to this gentleman \$2,600 in United States bonds and received in payment a check on the Second National Bank for the money. He went to the bank in the afternoon to draw the money and was intensely dismayed to be promptly informed by the clerk that the party signing the check had no money to his credit in that bank. Immediately concluding that an abtempt had been made to swindie him he rushed to the office of the Chief of Police and reported the matter. Captain Kohlund, who was acting Chief at the time, half suspected something was wrong, but nevertheless directed officers Reinhardt and Smith to look up the gentleman who had bought the bonds. This was easily done, and he was considerably mystined at his arrest, but on reaching the office of the Chief he soon learned what was the matter. The explanation was simple. When he prepared to pay for the bonds he had inadvertently used a wrong check—one addressed to the Second National, and not to the bank where he kept his account. The matter was speedily arranged satisfactorily, but we think for some time to come the gentleman who made the mistake will look a little closer at checks he signs before he pays them out.—St. Lamis Resumtions. Nov. 16.

## NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST on the body of young Nugent will be continued to-day.

A NEW FIRE ENGINE HOUSE is to be erected in

Prospect street.

THANESGIVING DAY is to be the occasion of a

number of concerts, balls and lectures for charitable purposes.

OHUBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—The German Catholic church of St. Boniface has been greatly improved by the addition of a spacious brick front, which adds twenty-five feet to the length of the building. A brick front in the Norman style has been also added to the Presbyterian church in South Sixth street, at a cost of \$15,000. Princeton.

THE CASE OF COLONEL TREADWELL .—Before Jud Field, yesterday, a writ of habeas corpus was applied for by Whilam B. Rankin on behalf of his client. The intent is to have the case made amenable to the State courts.

THE REPUBLICAN WIGWAM is now being used as a sazaar for the sale of contributions towards the upport of a charitable institution called the "Aged Yoman's Home," and is in charge of the ladies. Passalc.

Patal Accident.—A colored woman, about fifty

PATAL ACCIDENT.—A colored woman, about fity years of age, for a long time in the employ of J. V. S. Van Winkle, was instantly killed at the railroad crossing in Passaic village, on Wednesday afternoon, by being struck by the locomotive. A Coroner's inquest was held, rendering a verdict of accidental ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of New Jersey net at Trenton on Wednesday last, Grand Master

Mull presiding. Over 200 representatives were present. The R. W. Deputy Grand Sire, Fred. D. Stuart, ent. The R. W. Deputy Grand Sire, Fred. D. Stuart, having been announced as in waiting, was formally introduced by Grand Rep. Ross to the Grand Lodge, received in an appropriate manner by Grand Master Muil, and invited to a seat. The reports of the Grand Officers show a large increase in membership and revenue. Eight new lodges have been instituted, several defunct ones resuscitated during the recess, and the Order throughout the whole jurisdiction is in a most thrifty and prosperous condition. Revenue during the year, \$3,233.35. A large amount of business was transacted. The following are the officers elect for the ensuing year:—H. H. De Groft, M. business was transacted. The following are the offi-cers elect for the ensuing year:—H. H. De Groft, M. W. Grand Master; John S. Stratford, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; George W. Hubbard, R. W. Grand Warden; John O. Rame, R. W. Grand Secretary; Jo-seph L. Lamb, R. W. Grand Treasurer; D. B. Whita-ker, Gr. Rep. G. L. U. S.

The yacht Eva was spoken 18th inst. off Chincoteague, bound South.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Report of General Halleck-The Departments

Report of General Halleck—The Departments of Alaska, Columbia and California.

Major General Halleck has forwarded to the Ad ju tant General of the army his annual report of affairs of his military command in the military division of the Pacific, which includes the States of Oregon, California and Nevada and the Territories of Alaska, Washington, Idaho and Arlzona. I comprises a territory of about 1,218,000 square miles, and has about 12,750 statute miles of sea coast, including the islands. Its population is about 700,000 whites and 30,000 indians.

The military force of the division is two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artillery and four regiments of infantry. For military administration the division is divided into three departments, namely:—First, the Department of Alaska; second, the Department of the Columbia; third, the Department of California.

General Halleck approves the suggestions of General Davis, commanding in Alaska, to establish military posts in the vicinity of the larger tribes of villages of the Indians. Thus a salutary influence will soon be obtained over them and readily extended to other larger tribes or villages, in this way the whole country will be gradually opened to our settlers and traders without danger of hostile collisions. If this policy be properly carried out there will be no necessity for sending additional troops to that Territory to carry on a long and expensive Indian war. For the protection of trading vessels and to inspire the natives with due respect for our flag it will be important to keep a vessel-of-war in these waters. By occasionally visiting the several military posts and larger Indian towns, most of which are on the shores of navigable buys and channels, such vessel will do much toward maintaining permanent peace.

General Davis is of opinion that the civil affairs of a territorial government for less than 2,000 white and 15,000 Indians. The military force consists of two full regiments of infantry and nine companies—that is, nearly one-half of all the t

and silver of such surprising wealth that any man who will work there could. In a few months, accumulate fortunes of millions. But these mines of fabulous wealth, if they really exist, are as yet undeveloped and, perhaps, undiscovered. He does not say there are no valuable mines in Arizona, but that its agriculural facilities would yield far more than its mines of sliver and copper, however rich these may prove to be. He things there should be more troops in Arizona and recommends that Arizona, with three of the most southern counties of California, be made a separate mintary department,

# WHOLESALE POST OFFICE FRAUDS IN THE WEST.

Arrest and Confession of Promisent Officials.

(From the Buffalo Courier, Nov., 18.]

We stated a week since that F. 8. Thomas, of this city, had made arrangements to retund his share of the sum of which, it is understood, he and others have defranded the Post Office Department. The Detect Tribune of the leich gives including the analysis of this sectionment, if such it can be called:—

On the 5th of September last, there was published in the Tribune a dottaled account of some leavy francis that had been perpetrated upon the government and the arrest of the persons named, as follows:—C. F. 8. Thomas, of Buffalo, contractor for furnishing post office blanks, and from 1851 to 1898 having a contract for furnishing paper and twine; E. II. Howard and J. M. Johnson were partners of Thomas from January, 1867; Thodore F. Taylor, of Buffalo; w. O. Redden, blank agent of the First district at Washington; Beverly Clarke, blank agent of the Second district of New York and Andrew F. Lee, blank agent of the Third district at Regard of the Second district of New York and Andrew F. Lee, blank agent of the Third district at Buffalo from 1860 to 1867; George W. Villing, of Chicago, who, up to October, 1867, was a connidential clerk of Thomas; William Towers, of Washington, chief clerk in the office of the superintendent of public printing in the Treasury Department at Washington, who passed the accounts of Thomas for blank paper and blanks; George A. Taverner, who, from 1860 to 1868, Washington, on the Post Office Department and passed the accounts of both Thomas and the blank agents.

These men were believed to have been interested in some fearfully large frauds, and great credit is due to his. Frederick Carlisle, of Detroit, the agent of the Treasury Department, for bringing the matter to a successful issue. He has men many serious obstacles, has overcome most of them, and will eventually succeed in restoring to the povernment all, or nearly all, of the money of which it has been robbed. The case came up for final hearing, so

### DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Annual Report of the Commissi

Affairs.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, F., G. Taylor, has submitted his preliminary annual, report to the Secretary of the Interior. He states 'hat the Indian population in the United States is now about 300,000, exclusive of those in Alaska. The Indian, he says, exclusive of those in Alaska. The Indians, he says, are decreasing in numbers from year to year. The causes thereof, as well as of much of the misery and degradation prevailing, may be mainly attributed to intestinal wars, the entailment of disease by depraved whites and the effects of the use of spirituous liquors. He believes that a large portion of the wilder tribes manifest a disposition to emerge from their savage state. They see the necessity of so doing in the advancement of the white race and in the disappearance of game, and, therefore, they understand that their hope for the future must be in incustrial pursuits. The work of ameliorating the condition of the Indian he thinks should enlist the sympathy of all lovers of humanity to a much greater pathy of all lovers of humanity to a much greater extent than now seems to be the case. He does not undertake to assign any reason for this diminution of sympathy for the Indian, but says that it is quite apparent that the same interest is not shown in the

wellare of the red man by benevolent and Christian organizations as in former years. Many of the tribes have no schools and are without any religious instruction whatever.

Information has been received from the Governor of idaho Territory that the war carried on for some time past by the Snake and other indians on the borders of Idaho is vitually ended, the military operations against them having been successful. Many were captured and the rest compelled to sue for peace.

tions against them having been successful. Many were captured and the rest compelled to sue for peace.

The Indian Peace Commission made treaties with the following tribes:—One with the Conicderated Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes on May 10 and the Mountain Crow tribe on May 7, which have been ratified and proclaimed; one with the Brule and other Sloux on April 29, not yet submitted to the department; one with the Ogaliana Stora on May 25, to which a number of Minneconjou chiefs added their signatures. This treaty is still at Fort Laranie, to be signed by the Sans Arcs and Uncpupa bands of Sloux. The main features of these treaties are binding the indians to keep the peace, providing for them suitable reservations and means for education and civilization. In accordance with the promises made by the Commissioners to the Sloux the military posts of C. F. Smith, Phil Kearney and Reno, in the Powder river country, have been abandoned, and on this point those indians are now satisfied.

A treaty was concluded with the Navajo tribe at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on June 1, 1368, which has been proclaimed. A treaty was concluded at Fort Bridger in July last with the Bannock and Shoshones tribes, which provides for their establishment upon a reservation in Wind River Valley. This treaty has not yet been received.

The three treaties made in 1867 with tribes in Kansas for their removal to the Indian country south of that State, and were laid before the Senate. That body advised the ratification, with amendments, of those made with the Pottowattomies, Saces and Foxes, of the Mississippl, and the Senaca, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Weas, Kaskaskins, Pinnkashaws, Ottawas and Wyandotts. The treaty with the Pottowattomies has been ratified. The others yet await the action of the President, the acceptance of the amendments by the Indians having been but recently received.

A treaty was concluded on March 2 by Commissioner Taylor and the Governor of Colorado Territo-

A treaty was concluded on March 2 by Co A treaty was concluded on March 2 by Commissioner Taylor and the Governor of Colorado Territory at Washington, with the Tabequace, Muache, Capote, Weminuchee, Yampa, Grand river and Uintah bands of Ute Indians, the principal features of which are the removing of these tribes from New Mexico and Colorado to a large reservation in Colorado and the establishing of two agencies there. The Senate advised its ratification with amendments, which latter have been accepted by some of the bands, and it is probable that all will accept them.

the bands, and it is probable that all will accept them.

On the 27th of May last a treaty was made with the Osage tribe, by which this tribe agrees to sell about 5,000,000 acres of land in Kansas for \$1,600,000 to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, and they agree to remove and settle in the indian country south of Kansas.

A treaty was also negotiated on the 1st of June following with the Swan creek and Black river Chippewas and the Munsee or Christian Indians, both of which are now before the Senate.

A treaty was made on the 9th of July last at Washington with the Cherokees, as supplemental to and explanatory of the treaty concluded on the 19th of July, 1866, which has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

July, 1893, which has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

Last spring the President authorized a special agent to visit the different tribes in Montana Territory, to effect such treaty arrangements as might be best for the interests of the Indians and citizens. Treaties have recently been received that were made by this agent with the Blood, Pegan and the Blackfeet Indians, Gros Ventres, Missouri river Crows, Bannocks and Shoshonees. These treaties provide for the extinguishment of the tille of the Indians to a large extent of country and for their location in districts more suited to their needs.

The Commissioner recommends that a treaty be made with the Stockbridge, in Wisconsin, and the Otoes and Missourias, in Nebraska. Both tribes are in destitute circumstances, and occupy valuable lands, much of which is of no use to them. By the sale of these lands they can be comfortably supported and provided with means to engage in industrial pursuits and to educate their children.

The Peace Commission, is says, has recently been in session at Chicago, and, it is presumed, they will shortly make another report, as one of the Commission in reference to a point of the greatest importance—that of the expediency of transferring the management of Indian affairs to the Warner of the supportance—that of the expediency of transferring the management of Indian affairs to the Warner of the supportance—that of the expediency of the Warner of the supportance—that of the expediency of the Warner of the supportance—that of the expediency of the Warner of the supportance—that of the expediency of transferring the management of Indian affairs to the Warner of the warner

mission Mr. Taylor dissented from the views of a majority of the Commission in reference to a point of the greatest importance—that of the expediency of transferring the management of Indian affairs to the War Department—and presented his argument against such transfer.

The Commissioner recommends Congress at its next session to make liberal provision for the subsistence of desitints Indians. On this point he says:—"It is to be exceedingly regretted that the requests made of that body in this behalf were not accorded at its last session. The result has been much suffering, the disturbance of penceful relations of the Indians, war and bloodshed, with the expenditure of large sums of money to suppress hostilities and punish offenders. The proverb is no less true than irrite, Better feed the Indians than fight them. In regard to the tribes who are now at war with the government it is believed that but for the stoppage of the supplies of subsistence they had been receiving, as promised by the Pence Commissioners, and stipuisied to be provided in their treaties, for want of means by the department to continue them, there would have been no trouble. The Indians were apparently satisfied and had no occasion to wander over the country in quest of food, and thereby, under the cravings of hunger, tempted to attack settlers and emigrants in order to supply their needs. The responsibility of the unfavorable condition of the Indian ariars in this regard is not with the department, or any branch of it; for the facts and the necessity of action in the matter were faithfully and earnestly represented in communications addressed by this office to Congress, through your department."

The report also contains a recommendation that legislation be had for the protection of the people of Texas from invasion by Indians from the north of Red river and from the eastern part of New Mexico, which, the Commissioner thinks, can be secured by the location of a sufficient number of military posts adjacent to or along the northern and wester

some instances unscrupulous men, knowing they were not liable to a penalty, have established their breweries near Indian reservations.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The following statistics are obtained from the report of the Hon. C. C. Cox, Commissioner of Pensions, which has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury:—The number of original invalid pensions and submitted during the year was 9,325, at an annual aggregate rate of \$628,227 79; increase of pensions allowed, 4,554, at an annual aggregate rate of \$239,457 28. The average rate of original pensions granted is \$67 37 ½, or \$4 35 ½ less than the preceding year. The number of original applications by widows, orphans and other dependent relations is 19,224, being an annual aggregate rate of \$1,705,200. The increase of pensions under this class is 27,053, at an annual aggregate rate of \$1,726,300. The whole number of invalid pensioners borne on the rolls on the 30th day of June, 1898, was 74,782, and these were paid in the aggregate at the rate of \$1,205,030,939. And the total number of widows, orphans and other dependent relatives in this class is 2,243, who were paid in the aggregate at the rate of \$12,005,083 94. The total number of both classes was 161,025, at a total annual rate of \$18,803,004 20. The original invalid pensions allowed numbered 135, at the annual rate of \$25,102; being an increase of 72 at the total annual rate of \$25,002; being an increase of 72 at the total annual rate of \$6,00. The total number of navy invalid pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year was 1,175, at an annual rate of \$6,00. The total number of navy invalid pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year was 1,175, at an annual rate of \$6,00. The total number of navy invalid pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year was 1,175, at an annual rate of \$6,00. The total number of navy invalid pensioners on the rolls annual rate of \$6,00. The total number of this office, the sole surviving soldier of the revolution pensio

tion and prior to to 1881, an increase of 581 since the last report. The total number of pensioners of all classes on the 50th of June, 1868, was 188,643, and these are paid at the aggregate rate of \$18,324,183 98. Pensions granted during the year, 28,921; number dropped from the rolis, 14,752; number of increase during the year, 32,020; amount actually paid for pensions, including expense of disbursement, \$22,010,881 98, an excess of \$5,581,025 53 over the amount of the previous year.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Buildings—Important Improvements Suggested.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Buildings of Washington recomments, among other things, the followings—That the Long Bridge causeway be removed and an iron or pile bridge put in its place; that the channel-of the Potomac in front of Washington be dredged, so as to make a good passage for so-going vessels; that a new bridge be built at the Navy Yard; that the Capitol grounds be extended on the north and south; that the railway station be removed into the back part of the city, and the grounds around it graded and put in order; that the public grounds between the Capitol and the Washington Monument be put under one man's charge and improved as a whole; that the monument be completed by Congress; that Pennsylvania swenus be repayed either with the Begfan or Nicolson pavement; that the street east of the Treasury building be senseack so as to give room for a handsome and appropriate front to that department; that the Washington canal be either eleaned out so that it can be used as a canal, or arched over so that it can be used as a some; that the Centre Market be removed from Pennsylvania avenue; that the White House should be repaired and refurnished next spring; that each State build and furnish houses for its Senators and Representatives; that grounds be purchased and a great public park be made in the suburbs of the city on the north, and that measures be taken to put all the government reservations in good condition.

Isabella Still Virtually Acknowledged by the Cuban Authorities—Mexican and Dominican Officers in Command of the Insurgents—Area Covered by the Rebels—Terms Proposed by the Rebels to Lorsundi—Feeling Against the United States.

HAVANA, Nov. 7, 1868.

Not a handful, but twelve or fourteen thousand

men, well armed and organized, with Dominican and Mexican generals and officers as leaders, hoisthitical rights now enjoyed in Spain, as the result of the last glorious revolution. The Captain General has opposed this just claim with twelve thousand soldiers of all arms, because that gentleman wishes to maintain Cuba under the government of the dethroned Isabella II., in whose name justice is administered here. Her protrait is still ex-hibited at the courts and public offices, the officers bear the initials of the ex-queen on their caps and uniforms, the oath of obedience is still administered in her name, and at the last lottery drawing she was warmly hurrahed. The present Captain General is therefore in open rebellion against the Spanish gov-ernment, and the liberal party of this country, both Spaniards and native cubans, are determined to artake of the liberty and guarantees now prevailing

cent from anybody. What they have taken to relieve their necessities has been paid in cash or with bonds, which will be paid as soon as the revolution triumphs. They are pot incendiaries. The only burning which has occurred is that of the little village of Manati, and it was done by the shells of the troops of the Captain General which fell on the frame houses. It is in the interest of the Captain General and his followers to misrepresent the insurgents, and for that reason the Diarto de la Marina says daily that they are outlaws, that they have armed the negroes and desolate the country. The object is to alarm the owners of slaves and the ignorant people, who fear the loss of their life and property. With the same purpose of alarming they spread the rumor that the negroes of this city and the suburbs were to rise against the whites, and on the 22d uit, an order was given to fire cannon and designate the places which were to be occupied by the droops in case of a revokt. A few days after an insurrection was invented in the public jail, where it was said there were arms concealed. The government, moreover, has accretly issued proclaumations, some inciting the negroes to rebel and kill their owners, some abusing the native Spaniards and purporting to be written by the Cubans, and vice versa, thus creating animosity and haired in order to derive advantages. By splitting the perty they rely on victory. Their determination is to maintain this island under the despotism of their Queen and mistress.

The so-called insurgents occupy now all the East-

on victory. Their determination is to maintain this island under the despotism of their Queen and mistress.

The so-called insurgents occupy now all the Eastern territory from Point Maisi to Puerto Principe, with exception of the large towns, which they have not thought prudent to hold until the troops are completely routed in the field. Judging from the good fortune attending them and their valor and skill there is no doubt of the success of the liberals. They have established their government and headquarters at Esyamo, which they stormed and captured, with the Lieutenant Governor and 400 mea of his command. Colonel Lofto and his column, composed of 1,200 men, were defeated. Lofto is now a prisoner, with most of his command. Of the prisoners captured at Bayamo and at the engagement with Colonel Lofto almost all have adhered to the cause of the insurgents. Colonel Quiros and the 1,500 men of his column were decoyed into the interior and are now surrounded by 4,000 liberals, who have not exterminated them because they only desire a surrender, which is daily expected. So strong are the liberators of Cuba that they have sent Lawyer Don Luis Fernandez de Castro to treat with the Captain General. The conditions are that they

are now aurrounded by 4,000 liberais, who have not exterminated them because they only desire a surrender, which is daily expected. So strong are the liberators of Cuba that they have seen Lawyer bon Luis Fernandez de Castro to treat with the Captain General. The conditions are that they will depose their arms as soon as the liberaies proclaimed in Spain are granted in the island and militia of the citizens is oranized. The General has received the envoy, and he is detained and deprived of communicating with the people at the office of the chief of police. It is rumored that this general has received the envoy, and he is detained and deprived of communicating with the General who is second in command, who has instructions to make a companion with the insurgents. All this shows the truth of our assertions and is corroborated by the Daira of the law of the departure for the interior of the General has received the envisor of the departure for the interior of the General had not been dead to effect on the field a so-stion favorable to all entil light, and shall have been obtained, no by the will be defined the liberals. With which are always detrimental to the true interests of the contry, are greated. The enlightened Spainards and the good men among them side of the Captain General, which are always detrimental to the true interests of the contry, are greated. The enlightened Spainards and the good men among them side of the captain general days and the good men among them side of the captain in the course of the captain of the contry, are greated. The enlightened Spainards and the good men among them side of the captain in the structure of things are opposed. What would become of hem the day when, the press being free, their thetes and inquites should be published. These bad men and he had a spears of the Spainsh bank amounting to \$50,000. This is well known and appears from the books of the bank. From such coursellors and a man when the counsellors of the Gaptain General, who had a the best to receive the test

U. so wills it.

GAME IN New Jersey.—The Trenton Gazette says:—Game this year is very scarce, we are informed by sportamen. Not many years ago the forests and fields of New Jersey were well stocked with quali, partiridges and woodcock, and the huusaman could have a day of real sport. But now these becautiful birds no longer constantly rise in whirring covies at almost eacry step, or twitter and soratch in busy activity in every buckwheat patch, or rustle in sunny nooks among the failen forest leaves. When ever these birds are now encountered they are found in the wildest and most inaccessible places, solitary, or in very small flocks, and as wild as the pigeon hawk. Still there are ruthless and cruel louis who eagerly prowl the woods in search of a few poor, harrassed remnants of the once numerous flocks, and unless these fellows are stopped game will become entirely extinct in New Jersey. In some counties we observe that the sportsmen have mutually agreed to lay aside their guns for a few years and give the decimated game time to recuperate. This is a good move, and we hope it will become general throughout the State.

# MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BACHE—LINCOLN.—At Trinity chapel, on Tuesday, sovember 17, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Fox. M. Indexw J. Bache to Miss Mary Dr. Prystras laughter of the late Luke Lincoln, Esq. BLUMENTHAL—Byrman.—At the residence of the property of the Property of the Property of the Rev. Dr. Binhor inhors BLUMENTHAL, of Fernandins, Fig., to Misself and the Property of the Rev. Dr. Binhor inhors Britman, of this city.

From Doring Dapers please copy.

Iver—Van Borkerok.—On Wednesday, November, at St. Anne's church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. No. H. Schenek, D. D., Chaunchy Ives, Jr., to Lilli T. Van Borkerok, granddaughter of Thomas Birdsoll, Esc., all of Rocoklyn.

Schene VAN B

T. VAN BOSERECE, granddaughter of Thomas W. Birdsell, Est, all of Brooklyn.

DERIFFE—PETTIT.—On Thursday, November 19, as the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joseph H. Price, JAMES E. DERIFFE to MARY CECELLA daughter of M. Pettit, Esq., all of this city.

CELIA, daughter of M. Pettit, Esq., all of this day.
No cards.
GARABRAUT—BRUCE.—On Wednesday, November
18, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev.
Chauncey Giles, William R. GARABRAUT to ESTELLE
P., eldest daughter of James Bruce, Esq., all of this

KENT-HEIL.—On Wednesday, November 18, by the Rev. John S. Inskip, George Kent to Many Louise Heil.

McClay-McKinney.—On Wednesday, November 18, by the Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., John D. McClay, of Stamford, Coun., to Miss Josephine McKinney, of this city. No cards.

SMITH-FRY.—On Thursday, November 19, by Rev. George H. Cory, William Alvin Smith to Sarah Almira Fry, only daughter of John Fry, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

Whiting—Allen.—On Wednesday, November 18, at the Prospect Hill Reformed church, by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., James R. Whiting, Jr., Esq., of Yonkers, to Gerrhude Ingersoll, eldest daughter of Horatio P. Allen, Esq., of this city.

WHYLAND—PEOK.—On Wednesday, November 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Thomas Street, Albert E. Whyland to Mary B., daughter of William J. Peck, all of this city.

WALLING-IRWIN.—On Wednesday, November 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Edward W. Hitchcock, Edward F. Walling to Hattie E. Irwin, all of this city. No cards.

Died.

CALNAN.—On Thursday, November 12, ELLEN CALNAN, wife of James Cainan. aged 39 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her lateresidence, 356 Cherry streect, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

CORDRAY.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, November 18, James F., son of the late James A. Cordray, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of the late George H. Kissam, M. D., at Jamaica.

CONDON.—At Castleton, S. I., on Thursday, November 19, ELIZABEH TRACY, infant daughter of Henry M. and Charlotte Congdon, aged 22 days.

Funeral from St. Mary's church, Castleton, S. I., on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock.

DONOHOO.—On Wednesday, November 18, Britoger DONOHOO, a native of Ballamony, parish of Granard, county Longford, Ireland, aged 78 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister-in-law, ann Donohoo, No. 141 West Twonty-seventh street, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to the French-church in Twenty-third street, where a grand requirem high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery, at one o'clock precisely.

DUFRAINE.—On Wednesday, November 18, HENRY DUFRAINE, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from Duane street Methodist Episcopal church, No. 294 Hudson street.

DENNIS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, November 18, AEBSAH LOVE, Wife of Dr. J. B. Dennis, in the 67th year of her age.

AEHSAH LOVE, wife of Dr. J. B. Dennis, in the 67th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late realdence. \$17\footnote{\chick}\$. Bowery, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to Middletown, N. Y.

EMBREE.—On Thursday, November 19, after a short illness, Augustus Embree, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 357 Bleecker street, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock, noon.

EAGAN.—At Castleton, S. I., on Wednesday, November 18, Timorhy EAGAN, in the 59th year of his age.

EAGAN.—At Castleton, S. I., on Wednesday, November 18, Timothy Eagan, in the 59th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery today, Friday. Carriages will be in waiting at the North Shore Staten Island ferry, foot of Dey street, at a quarter past one P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FRANCIS.—At Williamsburg, on Thursday, Nevember 19, May E., youngest daughter of Captain B. and Mary M. Francis, aged 18 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOLWELL.—On Wednesday, November 18, after a fingering illness, Cortlandt FOLWELL, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Harrison street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

FRANKFORD.—On Thursday morning, November 18, 14 to 42 Frankford Pages.

street.

HALL-At Chicago, on Monday, No. Brooklyn, age.

Street.

Hall.—At Chicago, on Monday, November 16, Simbon Hall, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 36 years.

Moore.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening, November 17, Thomas C. Moore, late of Williamaburg, L. I., aged 67 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, John Moore, and of W. B. Ostrom, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of W. B. Ostrom, No. 108 Hewes street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MURLEY.—On Tuesday, November 17, suddenly, JABS MURRAY, aged 70 years, wife of Hugh Murray.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend tile funeral, from her late residence, No. 202 West Twenty-sixth street, this [Friday] afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

MUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, November 17, Tromas E. S. Munn, aged 31 years, son of Benjamin and Sarah Munn.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Fourth avenue and Pacing Street, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

NUGENT.—On Wednesday, November 18, Anne Nu-

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Fourth avenue and Pachic Street, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

NUGENT.—On Wednesday, November 19, ANNE NUCENT, widow of James Nugent, a native of the parish of Lurgan, county Cavan, Ireland, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 331 East Twenty-second street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

O'BRIEN.—On Wednesday, November 18, HENRY O'BRIEN, in the 66th year of his age, a native of the parish of Palis Kennery, county Limerick, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his lateresidence, No. 218 Monroe street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock precisely.

ROCHE.—On Wednesday, November 18, SARAH ROCHE.—On Wednesday, November 18, SARAH ROCHE.—On Wednesday, November 18, SARAH ROCHE.—Wife of John Roche, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Vincent's Hospital, Eleventh street, near Seventh avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, precisely.

Swords.—On Thursday afternoon, November 19, after a protracted illness, Jane Smith, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Benjamin Wooster, 70 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D., one Saturday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

Shiff.—At his residence, No. 1,266 Third avenue, Yorkville, Haden Parrick Smith, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Mark's church, corner of Tenth street and Second avenue, on Saturday morning, at her o'clock.

Shiff.—At his residence, No. 1,266 Third avenue, Yorkville, Haden Parrick Smith, aged 68 years.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's Heraid.

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The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon,

Hudson City, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Falling Off of the Number of School ChillDren.—The Kennebec (Me.) Jointal says that a gentieman, of Norridgewook, Me., who is a close observer of events, says the cause of the fatting off in
school returns the last two years is not on account
of carelessness or mistake in the return of the number of children, but that the children are becoming
less in number yearly, except in manufacturing
towns or where there is an influx of foreign population. Forty years ago ten children was quite a common number in a family. The average in many
places was a fraction over seven to each family, of
parents at the age of forty-five; now we seidom find
more than ten, and the average is but four to each
family. The diminution in the returns may be accounted for from the fact that the births in many
towns do not at the present period exceed the deaths.
Pride, fashion and folly have had a good deal to de
with this matter.